REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,527.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Includes Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Terms Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-0-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,020 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	April 1873
„ Ratnagherry	5	„ Colombo	13
„ Vingorla	6	„ Galle	15
„ Carwar	7	„ Nerapatam	18
„ Mangalore	8	„ Madras	20
„ Cannanore	9	„ Coconada	22
„ Tellicherry	9	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Beda-herry	9	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	10	„ Gopaulpore	24
„ Beypore	10	„ False Point	25
„ Cochin	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	27
„ Alleppy	11		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sandras, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th March 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1873.	Leave BUSREH	April 1873.
„ Kurrachee	April 2	„ Fao	16
„ Guadur	2	„ Kuweit	17
„ Muscat	4	„ Bushire	18
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Linga	20
„ Linga	8	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Bahrein	8	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	10	„ Guadur	29
„ Fao	12	„ Kurrachee	May 2
Arrive BUSREH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hargreave, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.

THE fine new full-powered s.s. GREENHAM, 1,811 tons, registered has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large windows, and there is a roomy and airy dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (unshipped) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adra	£31	£15	£7	Without Food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	26	24	9	
Alexandria	26	24	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1872.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons	6 0 H.P., on 31st March.
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	600 „ on 14th April.
CEYLON	3,912 „	450 „ on 28th „
DECCAN	3,136 „	600 „ on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	„ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, Church Lane, Bombay,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE. Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES. Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BALLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

* On Monday, the 31st March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, 3,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th March at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship KINGDOM OF FIFE, Captain Irvine, from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1873.

NOTICE.—The STEAM FERRY now plying between BROACH and GOGO will on and after the 7th April next ply between SURAT and GOGO.

J. A. SHEPHERD.
33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL AT COLABA GREEN.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., at Colaba Green, in the Depôt of Thacker Khimjee Ramdass Bagdadey, by order of Marwadi Moodamant of Kheecha, on account and risk of the first purchaser Thacker Khimjee Ramjee, the following Wool :—

34 Bales or cases of Wool.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 573 of 1872.

GOMTIBAI, widow of GIRDHUR VELLJEE, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing there on Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DYAL TRICUMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing there on Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th day of March, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of movable property issued on the 9th day of December last, in the above suit; will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their Stores, 3, Marine Street, the undermentioned moveable property of the above-named Defendant :—

183 Pug ries of different colours, 80 Shellas, 53 Long Cloth Pieces, 165 Dhoties, 111 Coloured Mull Pieces, 8 Madaj olams, 172 Silk-bordered Sarries, 208 large Cotton Sarries, 100 small Cotton Sarries, 9 white Silk Sarries, 179 pieces of Cholies, 14 pieces of Cloths, small, 35 pieces of Choley, Silk, small, 45 pieces of Cotton Cholie, 1 Press, 2 Stools, 1 Lot pi ces of Dirty Cloth, Bedding and 3 Pillows, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 4,078-80-3, for debt and interest, and the c sts of this Suit thereof, and further simple interest at six per cent. per annum, upon the amount of Judgment from the date of the said Decree till payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 8th March 1873.

Messrs. SHAPOORJEE & THAKURDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Force and wire, a first-class Mahogany sewing-cut Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, handsome Pier Glasses with console tables, a handsome English-built open carriage by E. Kesterton, a ditto circa glass-fronted landau and Victoria combined, a pair of handsome Bay Australian Horses, a powerful Bay Australian Brougham Horse, Plant, &c., at Mal Bar Hill.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. J. Hall, the same comprises richly carved wicked pattern glass-ware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, plated-ware, cutlery, &c., richly open carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 3 pieces, a round ditto for 8 persons, sideboard, dining-room chairs, folding and partition screens, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, convexsation sofas, hands me English drawing-room curtains with border, a handsome centre Ottoman brocade, single and four-lights hanging and gasalier lamps, splendid pier glasses with console tables, a first-class walnut-tree mahogany semi-grand piano by schiedmayer and soehne, made to order, nearly new, a handsome, whatnots, English linen and Indian wood carved four-post bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, war robes, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built light open Carriage by Kesterton, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses and a set of English plated mount ted double harness.

A hand ome English-built light Miniature Brougham, by Palliser, with a powerful Australian Horse and a set of English plated mounted Harness.

A Buffaloe with Calf.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glassware, a Handsome English-built Open Carriage, by Holman and Co.," a pair of very Handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses, Books, Choice Plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, such as a set of camp tables, in 4 pieces, sideboard, dining room chairs, circular tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofa, chiffonier, Lady's and Gentleman's writing tables, camp cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, a large musical box playing 12 tunes, bookshelves, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built carriage by Belgraves, with a pair of fast-trotting grey Arab horses, and a set of English plated mounted double harness.

A do. English-built light Office brougham by Holman & Co.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Frere Bunder, on account of the concerned, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M.

About 1,188 tons of Coals, landed ex ship Undaunted, arrived at Bombay from Birkenhead on 24th February 1873.

These Coals were shipped by Messrs. Sir John Pirie and Co., and were certified by Messrs. J. P. Higginson and Co., under date 24th September 1872, to be "of the best description known by the denomination of 'Laird's Welsh Hartley Steam Coal,' and to have been duly screened and made as free from dust as possible at the time of shipment."

Terms Nett Cash, payable on weight delivered. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, and delivery to be taken from the Bunder within twenty-one days of date of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 4, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Doctor J. Shilton.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 12, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of M. J. Shakespeare, Esq.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1873.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,961 Register, Captain W. Sergent, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only. The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade.

Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

TO LIVERPOOL	£ 50
TO MALTA	£ 40

For Plans, &c., apply to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE, & Co.

2, Hornby Row.

WANTED, a WARDROOM STEWARD for H.M.S. NIMBLE. An ENGLISHMAN preferred. —Apply on Board.

LAND AND WORKS OFFICE, TASMANIA.

The Government of Tasmania hereby offer for rental, for such period as may be agreed upon, and subject to the following particulars and conditions :—

That block of Land or Estate situate on Hampden Road, Davey, Melle, and Albuera Streets, with the Buildings, Dwellings, and Offices thereon, heretofore occupied by the Military Forces station d at Hobart Town.

These former garrison quarters include buildings replete with every convenience, admirably adapted as residences for private families, and well suited for extensive Hotel accommodation.

The premises and grounds comprise an area of upwards of twenty-one acres, near the centre of which is a noble square formerly used as a drill ground, and viewed from which the scenery of the City, Bays in the Derwent, and grand Mount Wellington is not surpassed in the world.

To a public Company, or to persons desiring a profitable investment, or wishing to establish a Sanitarium for Indian or Australian Invalids, or providing for Tourists and Visitors Hotel and Family accommodation, this opportunity offers advantages of a character rarely equalled.

Plans, with Photographs attached, will be on view at the Public Offices, Hobart Town, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, Rockhampton, Calcutta, Bombay.

(Signed.) CHARLES MEREDITH,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hobart Town, 20th January 1873.

The Plans, &c., can be seen at the Public Works Secretariat, Bombay.

W. A. BAKER, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

NOTICES.

W. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.,

(Author of Cattle Food Adulterations, &c.)

ANALYST & CONSULTING CHEMIST.

SOILS, Waters, Ores, Damaged Goods and every description of CHEMICAL and MICROSCOPICAL ANALYSES CONDUCTED.

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859	£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869	£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859	£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869	£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 0	30 0	21	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in existence in Affections of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable. They relax the throat and beautify the tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the excessive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.

DORABJI SORABJI, the Proprietor of the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL at Poona, while soliciting the patronage of the Gentry and Public of Poona, Bombay, and Outstations, begs to inform them that he will OPEN the abovenamed HOTEL at MAHABLESHWUR for the Hot Season on the 1st of MARCH next, in the very COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS known as the LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE, which are situated in the central position, being within a few minutes' walk to the Church, Hospital, Telegraph and Post Offices, Bazaar, &c. The Rooms are well furnished for the comforts of the Visitors.

The Charges for Boarding and Lodging will be Rs. 6 per day. The Table will be well provided with all the best things that are procurable in the Market.

Beers and Wines of the best quality alone will be supplied at moderate rates.

Carriages with good Horses on Hire can be obtained on the Premises.

No pains will be spared to make the Visitors comfortable.

DORABJI SORABJI,
Proprietor of the Mahableshwur Hotel.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One-Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE,

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY
THAT AN ENTIRELY
NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.
FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Gardens, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3 Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 2½ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resail without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to Itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. Railway Company, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 28th January 1872.

DAMP, WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom :

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867.
Cordova Exhibition, 1872.
Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon." -Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (Wreath and Diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

**

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for Spining shares at higher rates, Colaba and Bank of Bombay shares firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nr. of Shares	Nominal value of each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	737½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	220
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	284	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410nl.
60,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
20,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	£18 3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	10 7/8	dq.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 1/2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 3/4	do.	Do. New Shares	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Allgat king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 pa.	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	200 pa.	Bombay Press Co.	1,600
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	400
350	1,000	1,000	100 pa.	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,600
350	9,000	all	250 pa.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	6,800
300	2,700	1,800	75 pa.	Framji Cowaji Press Co.	740
300	1,000	all	200 pa.	Freneel Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	222 pa.	Hydr abic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,468	75 pa.	Imperial Press Co	860
200	400	350	43½ pa.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	637½
120	2,500	all	250 pa.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Samson's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 pa.	Scinde Press Co.	470
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,200	150 p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50 p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
508	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,44 xd.
100	3,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	200	Bombay United	965
4,900	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,160
750	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,020
4,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,110
200	4,000	all	40 p a.	Morarjee Spinning	995
800	2,500	all	100 p.a.	Oriental	2,900
400	2,500	2,400	216 p.a.	Royal	2,050
60	1,000	all	all	Soonderjee Spinning	1,125

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,950
60,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	4½ pa.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 pa.	Preacher & Co	455
2,000	250	all	40 pa	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London ... *...	At sight	1s. 10 15 16d.
London Bank ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¼d. to 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16 to ¾d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16 to ¼.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d. to 11/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 12/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Dollars	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 150 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½
Four & half per cent	104½
Four per cent	102½
Four & alf per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 22nd March, compared with the statement issued on 15th March :—

LIABILITIES.	15th March.	22nd March
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares at Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... ... Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,,	10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	228,50,404	230,06,767
Do. do. do. at Branches.	39,81,789	33,33,777
Other Deposits	134,06,280	151,07,261
Post Bills	36,068	25, 39
Cash Credits, undrawn	348,586	3,53,744
Rs.	517,07,498	489,03,188

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	74,54,503	62,85,418
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	20,00,4 9	18,93 407
Loans, on Security of do. do.	15,19,703	19,71,633
Current Accounts overdrawn	4,984	4,687
Bills Discounted	132,27,695	138,90,558
Stamps	5,488	5,444
Head Stock ... ... Rs. 4,94,689		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000	4,19,689	4,19,689
Bullion	4,19,985	4,03,415
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	3,5 ,972	3,88,439
Cash and Currency Notes	283,24,686	236,45,579
Rs.	517,07,498	489,03,188

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has, in consequence of the departure of the overland mail, been very small, and prices remain quite unchanged. The demand for the interior is still very poor, and there seem to be no signs of an immediate improvement. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40	in. 39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 4 0 to Rs. 4 4 6	
,, ,,	40	,, 39 ,,	7 ,,	,, 4 12 6 to ,, 4 13 6	
,, ,,	40	,,32 ,,	8¦ ,,	,, 5 12 0 to ,, 5 13 0	
,, Printers	26	,, 30 ,,	6 ,,	,, 2 5 0 to ,, 2 5 6	
,, Madapollams	32	,, 24 ,,	3 ,,	,, 2 2 9 to ,, 2 3 0	
,, Jaconets	40	,, 20 ,,	2½ ,,	,, 2 1 0	

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

200 pieces Grey Shirtings	40	in. 39 yds.	7½ lbs.	at Rs. 5 8 0
1,000 ,, ,,	,,	,, 39 ,,	7 ,,	,, 4 13 0
500 ,, T. Red Prints	24	,, 28 ,,	,,	,, 5 6 0

COTTON.

The Market closed quiet, with a moderate demand. Our closing quotations are as follow :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 210	to Rs. 212	
,, Akote ,, ...	at ,, 219	to ,, 220	
,, Broach M. G. ,, ...	at ,, 243	to ,, 244	
,, Hingunghaut ,, ...	at ,, 244 6	to ,, 246	
,, Dholleras (May delivery)	at ,, 208	to ,, 210	

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies New Bhownuggur W. S.	Ready	...	at Rs.	194	
200 ,, ,, ,,	,,	...	at ,,	212	to 216
200 ,, ,, ,,	1 month	...	at ,,	215	
25 ,, ,, Veraval	Ready	...	at ,,	194	
25 ,, ,, ,,	,,	...	at ,,	190	
50 ,, ,, Broach M. G.	,,	...	at ,,	246	
100 ,, ,, ,,	1 month	...	at ,,	240	
50 ,, ,, ,,	,,	...	at ,,	236	
25 ,, ,, ,,	,,	...	at ,,	239	
50 ,, ,, ,,	Ready	...	at ,,	243	
25 ,, ,, Cutch	,,	...	at ,,	203	
25 ,, ,, ,,	,,	...	at ,,	197	

YARNS.

Owing to the lower offers of the dealers, al most no business is passing for the present.

METALS.

The demand for Iron is active, but as first holders ask for higher rates, there is very little business in progress. Copper is dull and difficult to sell unless at reduced rates. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,0 0 bundles S eel in Faggots	at Rs	2 2	0
1,000 ,, Hoop Iron	at ,,	8 8	0

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 15th February 1873.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	276 15 6	126
Goods	1,572 14 7	202
Electric Telegraph	7 5 0	0
Total ...	1,857 3 1	Total ... 328

CALCUTTA.—20TH MARCH.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 101-12 to 101-14, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents, of 1872, at Rs. 103-14.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH MARCH.

London ... { Cotton ... ... / Cases ... ... / Seeds ... ... } No ships.

Liverpool ... { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p. t. nl / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl / Myrabolms & Coir bdls £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. nl. / Seeds ... ... £2 5s. 0d. nominal.

Havre ... { Cotton ... ... / Coffee ... ... } £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.

Overland Steamers—

Venice	£3 5s.
Trieste	£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d.
Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... / ,, Opium ... / Sailing Ships ... }	Rs. 7 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 22 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Cashmere (s) ...	Sanders ...	Bussorah, March 6.
24	H. M. S. Dalhousie.	Warner ...	Vingorla, March 21.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	St. Bernard ...	Taylor ...	Rangoon.
	Hydaspes (s) ...	Rogers ...	Aden and Suez.
	Mathew Cay (s) ...	Bradley ...	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer John Adamson, Gaine, to Liverpool.

Barque Poseidon, Muller, to Galle.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Cingalese, to Liverpool.

Ship Octavia, to Liverpool.

Ship Phaeton, to Liverpool.

Ship Thunderbolt, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta, s, 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Thunderbolt, 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 50 kegs lead ore. Soonderjee Walljee; 75 bar soap, A libhoy Goolamhoosein; 50 kegs lead ore, Chunilall Amrutlall; 25 cases portwine, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

Sjaelland, s, 270 barrels alum, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Oxfordshire, 30 cases whisky, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

Kingdom of Fife, 10 cases gin and 30 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee Baliwalla; 392 cases window glass, Tejubhoy Moosabhoy.

Pembrokeshire, 200 casks beer, Munro Newsom & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

America, 40 cases gum and 40 cases ginger wine, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India, s., 50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Alexandra, 25 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Ellon Bates, 100 cwts bones, Edward Bates & Co.

Hannah Law, 30 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co.; 300 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Phaeton, 330 bales cotton and 300 bags linseed, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Sjaelland, s, 100 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co.; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Lyon, & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Wellace & Co.; 88 bales cotton, Kessodass Hurmookroy; 66 bales cotton, Mudan Gopall Muconroy; 2,700 bundles coir yarn, N. Jehangeer.

Atalanta, s, 55 bales cotton, Nuthoo Moorarjee; 150 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.; 103 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee; 200 bales cotton, Soondarbass Mooljee.

Neera, s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co.; 28 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 91 bags myrabollams, Sorabjee Nowrojee; 85 bales wool, C. Nensey.

Alice Otto, s, 50 bales wool and 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Violet, s, 1,225 bundles coir yarn, Premjee Runchordass; 30 b les wool, Pursotum Kessowjee; 200 bales cotton; Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 1 bale cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 20 bales cotton, Hunmerull Coorsondass; 36 bales wool, Finlay Scott & Co.; 50 bales cotton, T. Varjdass; 52 bales cotton, H. Mandrekran.

Atholl, s, 30 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 500 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Goverdhundass Khuttow & Co; 103 bales cotton, K Hick Nixon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co.

Gresham, s, 600 bundles gallis, Valljee Sewjee; 32 bales wool, Ebjee Visram; 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 257 bales cotton, H. Khodadass; 51 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 1,000 bundles gall, Mooljee Mowjee; 630 bags myrabollams, Remington & Co.; 54 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Ravenswirth Castle, s, 182 bales cotton, Geerbharlal Futtuchund; 37 bales hemp, V. Mahajee; 125 bags wheat, Megjee Mooljee; 200 casks horns, Mahomed Allana.

Australia, s, 32 bales wool, Bhimjee Ganjee; 28 bales wool, Bandeen Vussonjee; 40 bales wool, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hassan and Co.; 7 bales wool, Rajchally Alirazs; 512 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 34 bales wool, Cursondass Nensy.

FOR LONDON.

Australia, s, 2,211 bags coffee, A. Tait.

America, s, 500 bundles nux vomica, A. Bluscheck and Co.; 4 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hasean; 19 bales hides and skins, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed; 60 cwts. horns and 16 bales hides, Canjeebhoy Lalljee and Co.; 58 cases dry ginger, Motilall Eswardass; 23 cases ginger and 51 bales skins Cassumbhoy Ahmed; 8 bales hides, Sucroor Futtybhoy; 32 bales hides, Nenseybhoy Ganjee; 12 bales hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hussen; 5 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.; 8 bales hides, A. Habibbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Jane Law, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aristocrat, s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Aristacrat, s, 90 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONGO.

Tanjore, s, 28 packages sharkfins, Fazulla Khaley; 4 cases wax, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Tata; 2 boxes silver coins, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co.; 1 box silver coins, H. Jan Momed Abdool Khaluk; 2 bales cotton, Jawarmull Dulsookroy; 161 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 18 chests opium, Soorutram Bhoycab; 23 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20 chests opium, D. G. Hosaun; 12 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 10 chests opium, Chunelall Dulsook; 8 chests opium, Jugnath Ramjus; 6½ chests opium, Torachund Ramchunder; 177 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 12 chests opium, H. Dhunjeebaw; 21 chests opium, Khetseedass Nepchund; 123 chests opium, H. Nursingdass; 2 boxes silver coins, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 5 chests opium, H. Jan Mohomed Abdool Khaluk; 33 chests opium, D. C. Tata; 61 bales cotton, M. Furusram; 7 chests opium, G. Chajooram; 13 chests opium, R. Cunbis; 5 chests opium, G. Koonjlall; 4 chests opium, Rampurtab Calooram; 7 chests opium, H. Ramgopall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore, s, 31 chests opium, D. Dadabhoy Ghandy; 5 chests opiuim, R. Dhunjeebaw & Co.; 4 chest opium, Tarachund Gunshamdas; 4½ chests opium, Tarachund Ramchunder; 12 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 12 chests opium, J. Dulsookroy; 22 chests opium, B. & A. Hormusjee; 19 chests opium, Abdoolhoy Hubiboy; 4 chests opium, Jugnath Ramjus; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 15 chests opium, Soorutram Bhoycab; 15 chests opium, D. Ramsook; 14 chests opium, R. Pandia; 11½ chests opium, Sewnaron Dhanmul; 43 chests opium, Dulsook Ramsook.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 22.

Sylvester, Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Department, on leave, from Belgaum.

Waterman, Colonel, Madras 25th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Cannanore.

Aynsley, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras 3rd Light Cavalry, to appear before a medical board.

Fincbrace, Lieutenant, Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

MARCH 23.

Hodgson, Captain, Bengal General List, Infantry, to appear before a medical board, from Umritsar.

Anderson, Acting Surgeon, 18th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Deesa etc.

Pennefather, Lieutenant, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

MARCH 24.

Galbraith, Major, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Tyrnan, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on sick leave, from Khyrachee.

Preston, Captain, 14th Hussars, on duty from Umballa.

White, Acting Surgeon, 3/12th Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Nowgong.

Hutchinson, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Goordaspore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 23.

Trevor, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, to St. Thomas' Mount.

MARCH 24.

Bayley, Major, Madras 16t Lancers, on leave to England.

Grierson, Captain, Public Works Department, on duty, to Nasick.

Galbra th, Major, 66th regiment, on leave, to England.

Field, Colonel, Staff, on duty, to Mahableshwar.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

Dickson, Lieutenant 3rd Hussars, to rejoin to Ahmednuggur.

Hodgson, Captain, Bengal General List, Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

Wakefield, Surgeon on medical certificate, to England.

Shortt, Lieutenant-Colonel, Political Department, on furlough, to England.

Graham, Lieutenant, 16th Madras Lancers, on furlough, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 12th March 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to post Maj C H S Scott, Asst Adjt Genl, to the Recruit Division.

Maj A Tulloch, S C, new promotion (late 1st Wing Sub 27th N I), now at Barrackpore, is posted to Allahabad, for general duty.

Capt N C Ramsay, 2nd Bat 25th Foot, is appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Brigr Genl W L Ingall, C B, commanding the Allahabad Division.

Lt C M H Dowding, C Bat 16th Brig R A, is directed to proceed to Bangalore to join C Bat C Brig R H A, to which he has been appointed.

Under instructions from the War Office, Asst Surg H F Paterson, M D, E Bat 19th Brig R A, having been promoted to the Staff, is directed to return to England.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District Order, dated the 20th Feb 1873, posting Lt Col R Y Chambers, S C, recently returned from furlough, to Barrackpore, for general duty.

Dated the 20th Feb 1873, attaching Capt and Bt Maj C A deKantzow, Benl S C, on return from furlough, to the 37th N I, for duty.

2nd Battalion 19th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 21st Feb 1873, appointing Lt C Barton to be Interpreter to bat, vice Lt and Local Capt C C B Tribe.

40th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 7th Nov 1872, appointing Lt J D Gregson to be Asst Instr of Musketry, from the 8th idem.

19th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 28th Feb 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the appointment of Capt. A G Owen, as 2nd Squadron Officer :—

Capt W Loch, 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt G M Abbott, 1st Squad Sub, to officiate also as 3rd Squad Officer.

42nd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Feb 1873, appointing Lt A K Abbott, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt A D Campbell, employed in the Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

5th Lancers.—Maj J Chaffey, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Capt R E Cane, (D Bat 8th Brig.) to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th Aug, on private affairs.

2nd Foot, (1st Bat)—Asst Surg G J Gibson, M D, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

65th Foot.—Lt Col R H MacGregor, to Bombay, from the 1st March, pending retirement from the service.

68th Foot.—M j J Galbraith, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on priva e affairs.

80th Foot.—Lt E C Brown, to England, on private affairs, for six months from date of arrival there of the tr op-ship (leaving Bombay in March 1873,) by which he proceeds on duty with troops.

96th Foot.—H C Marryat, for one month, from date of leaving regime t to port of embarkation; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation on private affairs.

106th Foot.—Capt J H Gaitskell, to Wynaad, Madras, from the 15th March to the 15th May, on urgent private affairs.

Surg J Kelly, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Bt Col H M Wilson, (Comdt 31st N I,) to Sona (in the Goorgaon District,) for two months, from date of leaving regiment, on medical certificate.

Bt Col C B G Bacon, (d ing duty at Cawnpore,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Capt H Chapman, (2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, 8th Ben Cavy,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt T R Davidson, (Adjt 18th Be Cav,) to Bombay, for one month from date availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

British Medical Staff—Staff Surg C C Dempster, (in medical charge of Kussowlee Depot,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Asst Surg R W Hare, M D, (attached to 6th Brig R A,) to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 14th March 1873.

Capt (Bt Maj) C A d Kantzow, S C, lately returned from furlough to Europe, is attached to the 20th N I, for duty, and directed to join.

The undermentioned candidates are reported, by the Board of Examiners, Fort W lliam, to have passed, on the 3rd March 1873, the test specified agreeably to G G O No 731 of 1864 :—

Persian under Clause VIII.

Lt E Molloy, Adjt 5th Goorkhas.

Lt R Warburton, Ben S C.

Capt the Hon'ble G C Napier, Asst Commr, Simla.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their r giments specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that the officers join without delay :—

3rd Foot—Lt A A Barnard, 2nd Bat.

3rd Foot—W W Harris, 1st Bat.

60th Foot—Lt A G Bagot, 4th Bat.

60th Foot—B N Dickenson, 2nd Bat.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 3rd February 1873 :—

Driver P Mathews, G-16th Royal Artillery.

Lt W L Greenstreet, Royal Engineers.

Sub-Lt G C Fuller, 41st Foot.

Asst Surg A M'Gregor.

Asst Surg J Scully.

Asst Surg A H Williams, M B.

Asst Surg D E T Lombard.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Dated the 24th Feb. 1873, directing Staff Surg Maj G F M Woodward, M D, to proceed to Kussowlie, for the purpose of assuming medical charge of the convalescent depot at that station, vice Staff Surg C C Dempster, reported sick.

Dated the 25th Feb 1873, directing Asst Surg S Flood, 109th Foot, to make over medical charge of detail on the 28th Feb 1873, to Asst Apothy I. Burns, en-route to Meean Mir, to proceed and join his regiment.

Dated the 28th Feb 1873, directing Staff Asst Surg. J E Fannin to proceed to Kussowlie Depot, for duty.

Presidency District Order, dated the 21st Feb 1873, directing Lt W Hales, Qrmr 37th N I, to assume charge of the office of the Garrison Qrmr, vice Maj C J Hughes, S C, proceeding on furlough.

Eastern Front er District Order, dated the 27th Feb 1873, directing Surg A K Reed, 14th N I, to take charge of the office of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, Dacca circle, as a temporar measure.

62nd Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 19th Feb 1873, appointing Lt T D W Dunn, appointed to officiate as Adjt, in place of Lt and Adjt T H Forsyth, proceeded on furlough to England.

65th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 6th Nov 1872, directing Lt C J Whitaker to officiate as Adjt, during the period Lt J C Fife performed the duties of Brig Maj, Agra.

106th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd Feby 1873, directing Asst Surg R Macmullen to assume medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg J Kelly, proceeding on sick leave.

27th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 17th Feb 1873, appointing Lt A W Gairdner, 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub, vice Capt A Tulloch, promoted.

28th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 15th Feb 1873, appointing Capt A W Graham, attached, to officiate as Qrmr, in room of Lt A Gray.

30th Native Infantr :—Regtl Order, dated the 24th Feb 1873, appointing Lt A T Bunon, 2nd Wing Sub and offg Adjt, and offg Qrmr, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt C G Mackenzie, placed at Cant. Magt. Morar.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff.—Maj Genl J M B Fraser Tytler, C B, (S C, Comdg Sirhind Division,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Maj G M Dobbin, (B Bat, C Brig,) to England, from the 20th Feb to the 20th Nov, on urgent private affairs.

5th Lancers.—Riding Master W Rae, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lt F C Clarke, (D Bat, 8th Brigc,) to England, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on urgent private affairs.

Lt H G Henderson, (A Bat, 20th Brig,) to England, per troop-ship of the season, to appear before a medical board, with permission to remain at Malta en-route, until the end of May.

Asst Sur J. B. Hamilton, M. D., (D Bat, 16th Bri,) to Dehra, from the 3rd Feb to the 15th March, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot, (1st Bat)—C. E. Whittle, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

24th Foot—Capt F D Wells, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 12th June to the 12th Oct, in extension.

54th Foot—Bt Col J S Thomson, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

59th Foot—Qrmr S Cordue, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

78th Foot—Maj C T Mibbett, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 25th May to the 25th Sept, in extension.

Staff Corps—Lt Col F V R Jervis, (offg Comdt 36th N I), to Calcutta, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Late 3rd European Regt—Capt G W Holdsworth, (1st Wing Sub and offg Wing Officer 1st N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surg F S Sillifant, (in medical charge 14th N I.) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom ...	Mar.	24 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,,	21 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,,	28 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China ...	,,	25 ...	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia ...	April	5 ...	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c ...	,,	14 ...	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c. ...	,,	14 ...	5-30 P.M

TAXATION IN INDIA.

Fort William, the 21st March 1873.

Read the following papers :—

Circular to letter to all local Governments, No. 2017, dated 17th August 1872, calling for returns showing all cesses, rates, dues and taxes levied in British India, other than the imperial revenues ;—

And for reports from the several local Governments and from some of the best local officers who come into direct contact with the people, upon the question whether any, and what, taxes, imperial, provincial, local or municipal, now existing, or about to be imposed, create a feeling of discontent in the country or amongst any particular section of the people ;—

And for the opinion of the local Governments whether any changes are desirable in the method of raising any of the existing revenues which it is not proposed to abandon ;—

And for the suggestion of any reductions of civil expenditure that appear practicable.

Circular No. 3514, dated 16th October 1872, containing supplemental directions for the preparation of the returns called for in August 1872.

Read the following answers to these circulars :—

Letter from Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 1545-369, dated 16th November 1872.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 1706-369, dated 7th December 1872.

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 5291, dated 13th December 1872.

Letter from Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 404, dated 11th December 1872.

Letter from Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 3951 A, dated 26th December 1872.

Letter from Government, Punjab, No. 1386, dated 4th November 1872.

Letter from Government, Punjab, No. 1645, dated 26th December 1872.

Letter from Government, Punjab, No. 37, dated 4th January 1873.

Letter from Government, Punjab, No. 125, dated 27th January 1873.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 5203, dated 10th December 1872.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4068-208, dated 13th November 1872.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, No. 4232-162, dated 27th November 1872.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwara, No. 919F, dated 13th December 1872.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 583-8, dated 9th December 1872.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, No. 669-9, dated 20th December 1872.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, No. 634, dated 6th January 1873.

Letter from Chief Commissioner No. 651-13, dated 15th January 1873.

Letter from Government of Madras, No. 1733, dated 31st December 1872.

Letter from Government of Madras, No. 34, dated 9th January 1873.

Letter from Government of Madras, No. 86, dated 18th January 1873.

Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 56-2F, dated 6th January 1873.

The Governor-General in Council has given these papers with the interest and attention due to the importance of the subjects with which they deal.

His Excellency in Council cordially acknowledges the intelligence, ability, and moderation with which the several Governments, officers consulted by them, have answered the questions asked by the Supreme Government. In respect to the policy and effect of particular measures there is, as might be expected, much difference of opinion ; but an obvious desire for the prosperity of India and the well-being of the people is evinced by all those whose opinions have been recorded.

3. It is not the object of the Governor-General in Council to declare, in this resolution, the policy of the Government of India upon questions of imperial taxation or general finance. For the present, His Excellency in Council will only say that the evidence contained in these papers as to the feelings of the people of India upon those subjects has been carefully considered. It is only with questions relating to local taxation, and with those essentially of local interest and importance, that His Excellency in Council now proposes to deal.

4. The recent policy of the Government of India with respect to provincial services and local taxation is based upon the financial resolution No. 3334, dated the 14th December 1870.

That resolution was one of great importance. It initiated a policy which was adopted after mature deliberation in the well-grounded belief that practical effect would be given to a course of action which, to use the words of the late Earl of Mayo, had been contemplated for a lengthened period by some of the "wisest and most experienced of Indian statesmen."

5. One of the main objects of the resolution was to enlarge the powers and responsibility of the local Governments in respect to certain branches of expenditure, and so to prevent friction between the Supreme and local Governments, and give to the latter a direct interest in economy.

A remarkable unanimity of opinion is expressed in the papers which are now under consideration that, in this respect, the measures which were then adopted have proved successful. Various suggestions have been made by the several local Governments upon the subject of the assignments made from imperial revenues for provincial services. For the present the Governor-General in Council is unable to say more than that the Government of India will give due consideration to the argument that, in order completely to develop the policy of 1870, it is desirable to give the local Governments a substantial interest in some of the sources of revenue which are under their administration.

6. The resolution of 1870 also contemplated that the expenditure upon the services entrusted to the control of the local Governments should, if it could not be met out of the provincial assignments, be provided by local taxation. The views of the Government of India were thus expressed :—

> "It would have been satisfactory had His Excellency in Council been able to propose the enlargement of the power and responsibility of local Governments without charging upon local resources any part of the existing imperial expenditure. This cannot be done. But it has been determined to make as small a demand on these resources as possible."

7. Several measures for the levy of local rates and taxes have passed into law during the last two years ; some immediately consequent upon the resolution and others which had been initiated before the resolution was issued. The remarks and criticisms upon these measures which are contained in the papers now under consideration may be classed under two heads, namely, *first*, the general principles involved in the policy of the Government ; *secondly*, the manner in which that policy has been carried into effect in different parts of India.

8. The only objection that has been raised to the general principles of this policy is contained in the opinion which some officers have expressed either that the Government is, or that it is thought by the people to be, chargeable with a breach of faith, if it imposes local rates or cesses upon the land during the currency of a settlement, whether permanent or temporary. The allegation is prominently made by several of the officers connected with the administration of Oudh in respect to the operation of the Oudh Local Rates Act (XVII. of 1871).

9. This objection to the operation of the law and to the policy of the Government is based upon the assumption that a settlement of the land revenue exempts the proprietor or farmer from any taxation of the profits that he may derive from the land. It is obvious that this assumption, if correct, would render impracticable any scheme of local rating. The questions *first*, whether the objection is just in itself, and *second*, whether even though arising from misapprehension, it ought nevertheless to be respected, have repeatedly occupied the anxious attention of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Government in England, and the decision of Her Majesty's Government was eventually given in the following words :—

> "Her Majesty's Government have now to intimate to your Excellency the conclusion to which they have come, after a careful consideration of a controversy which has now been going on for a long course of years. This conclusion is, that rating for local expenditure is to be regarded, as it has hitherto been regarded in all the provinces of the empire, as taxation separate and distinct from the ordinary land tax, that the levying of such rates upon the holders of land, irrespective of the amount or their land assessment, involves no breach of faith on the part of the Government, whether as regards holders of permanent or of temporary tenures ; and that, where such rates are levied, they ought, so far as may be possible, to be levied equally, without distinction and without exemption, upon all the holders of property accessible to the rate."

10. This decision was the result of the most careful consideration of all the arguments which could be urged upon either side ; and His Excellency in Council wishes it to be distinctly understood that there is no intention on the part of the Government of India to depart from the principle which has thus been so recently and so deliberately enunciated.

Notwithstanding any discontent which may for the present exist in some districts with reference to the levy of local rates, His Excellency believes that the results of the policy of meeting local wants from local resources, which was affirmed by the Financial Resolution of 1870, cannot fail to be, in the end, beneficial to the people of India.

11. The Governor-General in Council therefore confidently expects that the civil officers will use all proper efforts to remove any impression which may be found to prevail in any part of India to the effect that the Government has proceeded without due remembrance of its obligations, or adopted any measure that can justly be construed as a breach of faith. The endeavours of all officers should be exerted to enlist the services of the people in carrying out the necessary local improvements for which local rates have been imposed, and the Governor-General in Council does not doubt that the people will acquiesce with loyalty and intelligence.

Whilst, however, the Governor-General in Council is resolved to carry out the general policy which is above recited, His Excellency in view of the opportunity which has been afforded him of declaring that no further increase of local taxation is now required.

12. It remains to consider the objections which have been raised to the manner in which the policy has been carried into effect in the several provinces of India, and to make some observations upon the questions of local interest and importance upon which opinions have been expressed. Each province will be dealt with separately.

13. BRITISH BURMAH.—The reports of the local officers are very creditable, especially the report of Major Duncan, Inspector General of Police, who has brought much experience and intelligence to bear upon the subject. The Statistical Returns, however, are incomplete and in some respects inaccurate, and must be returned for revision.

The Government has been able to make a special addition of £45,000 to the imperial assignment of 1872-73 for provincial services in British Burmah. This will enable the Chief Commissioner to carry out some of the most urgently needed improvements.

The Government of India observes that the Chief Commissioner rightly challenged the remarks made by the Deputy Commissioner of Shwegyeen, upon the subject of the effect of the excise duty on spirits and drugs. So far as the Government of India is informed, the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner are not applicable to the present administration of the excise department. The Chief Commissioner is well aware that it is by no means the desire of the Government of India to promote the use of spirits and drugs among the people of Burmah, or that the department should be administered exclusively, or chiefly, in the supposed interests of the revenue.

14. BENGAL.—Thanks are due to the Honble the Lieutenant-Governor for the able and comprehensive manner in which he has discussed the questions which were referred for his opinion. The accounts and returns appear to be well and carefully prepared.

The Bengal Municipalities Bill not having become law, the Governor-General in Council considers it unnecessary to comment upon the remarks made by the officers consulted by the Government of Bengal regarding the feelings of the people in anticipation of the introduction of that measure.

His Excellency in Council is not prepared to accept the conclusions drawn from certain statistics quoted in the fourth paragraph of the letter from the Government of Bengal, as to the comparative incidence of municipal taxation in Bengal and in other parts of India. Apart from the Presidency town, the urban population of Bengal forms a smaller proportion of the whole population than elsewhere, and it remains to be proved that those who pay municipal taxes are less heavily taxed in Bengal than in other provinces.

In regard to the Road Cess Act, the Governor-General in Council desires to repeat that this measure has been deliberately adopted, after prolonged and careful consideration, with the full approval of Her Majesty's Government. It is important that all concerned should understand that the decision of the Government to levy this cess is final.

The Government of India is still in communication with the Government of Bengal regarding the practical working of the measure. The Governor-General in Council will carefully watch its operation, in communication with the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, whose anxious desire it is to protect the cultivating ryots from all unque or illegal exactions in connection with the cess, and to ensure the expenditure of the proceeds of the cess on local objects, so that the purposes of the cess and the results of the expenditure may be brought within the immediate cognizance of the tax-payers. If the local character of the cess be carefully preserved, the Governor-General in Council joins with the Lieutenant-Governor in the hope that, although its first imposition may be unpopular, the road cess will, before long, "settle down into one of the recognised institutions of the country."

15. NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—The Governor-General in Council acknowledges the care and intelligence manifested in the reports of the local officers. Due attention is given by the Government of India to the statement that, "as soon as financial considerations will admit, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see the export duty on sugar crossing the frontier line taken off."

16. THE PUNJAB.—The questions addressed to the officers consulted were well calculated to elicit their opinions in a systematic and practical form. But the statistical returns are incomplete and, in some respects, inaccurate ; they must be returned for revision. In respect to municipal taxation, and especially the municipal house-tax, the Government of India await the submission of the rules which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make under the Punjab Municipalities Act (IV of 1873).

It is obvious that great care is required in watching the incidence of the octroi levied for municipal purposes, in order to prevent its becoming a transit duty.

17. OUDH.—The Governor-General in Council has already adverted to the alleged dissatisfaction of some of the landholders at the imposition of the cess under the Oudh Local Rates Act. The local officers have done their duty in bringing the allegation to notice on this occasion. General Barrow enjoyed the entire confidence of the Oudh talookdars, and it is believed that those who assented to the proposals made through him did so unreservedly. The policy of the Government having been, once more, fully set forth, the Governor-General in Council trusts that the Chief Commissioner and the officers of the Oudh Commission will take every means to explain the advantages of the measure, and that they will encourage no expectation that this slight and necessary addition to the taxation of the province will be remitted.

18. CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The Governor General in Council desires especially to acknowledge the ability manifested in the elaborate despatch of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Morris, and in the reports of the three Commissioners, Messrs. W. G. Pedder, W. B. Jones, and C. Grant.

The Government of India desires to know whether the Chief Commissioner would recommend a modification of the Pandhari tax by exempting some of the lower classes of the tax-payers, and, if so, what change he would propose, and what the financial effect would be.

The Government of India bears in mind the expediency of abridging the extent of the inland customs line, so far as may be possible. But this can only be done upon a consideration of the whole policy of the Government in regard to the salt tax, with which the Governor-General in Council is not dealing in this resolution.

19. MADRAS.—In the paper submitted by the Government of Madras, the Governor-General in Council observes the general expression of opinion against the house tax imposed by Act IV. of 1871 (B. C.), and would enquire what course the Government of Madras intends to take respecting the levy of this tax, and whether there is any intention of modifying the Act.

20. BOMBAY.—The minute by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated the 3rd November, sums up succinctly the general result of the opinions collected by the Government of Bombay, and shows a careful appreciation of the circumstances of that Presidency.

The Governor-General in Council desires to acknowledge the decision shown by the Government of Bombay in suspending the levy of the non-agricultural cess as soon as it was found that this resource could be spared. The Governor-General in Council has subsequently learnt with much satisfaction, from a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. [illegible], that the unbounded right and privilege of an officer of the Hon. East India Company's Service not to be pronounced physically or mentally incapacitated till proved to be so, in the manner above provided, and that right and privilege affecting his retiring pension has been guaranteed by the Acts above referred to.

As the case at present stands, paragraph 3 of General Order No. 707, which treats of unemployed officers only, is sought to be made applicable to employed officers, an application which is not only a travesty of language and facts, but is directly opposite to the meaning of the terms "doing general duty" and "unemployed" as put on them by the Secretary of State for India. Such an application of such an order would be too absurd to think of, had it not been actually sought to be made. Next, it is impossible, except by a special Act of Parliament, to force into retirement the officers to whom the order of compulsory retirement has been given. Such an order would be too clearly a violation of the Statute Laws of England, which provide that no British subject shall be punished except by the judgment of his peers,—and cannot twice punished for the same offence ; it would also be a violation of the rules and conditions of Her Majesty's and the late Hon. East India Company's Service. It is impossible to imagine that the Government would willingly commit injustice ; the measures referred to must have been adopted through a misapprehension of the legal bearings of the case, and it is to be hoped that the Government will retrace its steps before putting the officers concerned to all the expense and inconvenience which must otherwise ensue.

TRUTH.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—In Croup, Quinsy, Pleurisy, Lung and Throat Affections, the utility of this sanitary invention has been warmly welcomed. They are largely sold in every part of the world, and it is believed that not less than five-hundred thousand persons are well and attending to the duties of life, free from pain, who have an Allcock's Porous Plaster somewhere about them, and who, but for the said plaster, would be prostrate upon a bed of agony. *Besides a peculiar pleasant pungency about many atmospheres exhales from them by the warmth of the body, which is found to be a powerful preventive of the human body in a state of this vapour, through which infectious diseases cannot penetrate. In fact, Allcock's Porous Plasters supply the atmosphere like that of a balmy day, sweet and no doubt ethereal. When contagious or infectious diseases are about, they should be worn on the chest or back as preventives.* Sold by all Druggists and Shopkeepers, with full directions for use, or in any size to suit. Principal Agency for Great Britain and Colonies, 27, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool. All orders and communications should be addressed to HENRY D. BRANDRETH, General Manager, Allcock's Porous Plaster Company (of New York), 27, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool, England.

Agents.....BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.

concurrence of the local communities in the measures taken on their behalf.

"When devising measures of improvement, it should be the earnest endeavour of each local Government to provide the funds required for them by the exercise of strict economy in the general expenditure, and additional taxation should only be resorted to in cases of undoubted necessity, and when the income otherwise available is clearly insufficient."

22. Lastly, the Governor-General in Council is obliged to express disappointment that in these papers so few suggestions are made which are likely to lead to reduction of expenditure. His Excellency in Council is confident that this is not owing to any want of willingness on the part of the officers of the Government to promote economy in the administration wherever possible, and the subject is commended afresh to the anxious consideration of every local Government and every influential public officer.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly permit me, through the medium of your journal, to make an attempt to allay the feelings of uneasiness and uncertainty at present existing in the minds of officers of the three armies of India, on the subject of compulsory retirement. It appears that within the last few months, scores of officers, whilst in the performance of military duty, have been called upon to send in their applications for retiring from Her Majesty's Service, and these orders have been issued on the authority of paragraph 3 of General Order No. 797 of the Government of India, dated 1st August 1872. It will simplify matters if I give the said paragraph 3 verbatim ; it runs thus—"Unemployed officers who are ineligible for public employment by reason either of clear misconduct or proved physical or mental inefficiency, or who have been removed from their appointment for inefficiency, or who have by distinct or undeniable misconduct rendered themselves ineligible for regimental employment, will be called upon to send in their application to retire upon such pension as they may be entitled to under the regulations, and if they fail to do so within three months from the date of their being so called upon, they will be removed to the pension-list."

Now if we carefully read this paragraph we see that it treats of three descriptions of officers, namely—1st, *unemployed officers* who are ineligible for public employment from misconduct or inefficiency ; 2nd, *unemployed officers* who have been removed from their appointment for inefficiency ; and 3rd, *unemployed officers* ineligible from misconduct for regimental employment. It is therefore very clear that the order applies to unemployed officers, whereas most of the officers to whom it is now sought to be applied are actually and positively employed in doing general duty. It would be just as impossible to prove that an officer doing general duty, is an unemployed officer, as it would be to prove that a non-commissioned officer is a commissioned officer : moreover, the Secretary of State for India has himself distinctly shown that he does not consider the terms "doing general duty" and "unemployed" as synonymous. In his military letter No. 199 to the Government of India bearing date the 24th day of June 1864, he, with reference to officers, uses the terms "in doing general duty" or "out of employment." Therefore it is evident that paragraph 3 of General Order No. 797 is not applicable to officers doing general duty. But I will go further and I will try to prove that even if the said paragraph 3 were omitted, and if the word *employed* were substituted for the word *unemployed*, even then the order could not be applied to any officer in Her Majesty's Service, and much less to an Officer of the late Hon. East India Company's Service. Reading paragraph 3 aforesaid with the word *employed* in the place of *unemployed*, what does it mean ? It means that the Secretary of State for India dispenses with the services of an untold number of officers in Her Majesty's Service on the grounds either that they are mentally or physically inefficient, or that at some former period of their service they were guilty of having committed some offence. To this there appear the following objections. The Legislature has not granted to any but the reigning sovereign the power of dispensing with the services of scores of officers, for scores have been called upon under it to send in their applications to retire. This would be an attempt at the exercise of a power greater than that possessed by the sovereign. The Legislature has granted the sovereign the power of dispensing with the services of an officer, with a view of that power being used in special and exceptional cases, cases in which legal guilt cannot be established according to the forms and requirements of law, but in which, notwithstanding, there may be circumstances affecting the character of a gentleman, or in some other way the good of the Service ; but the power was never granted, nor has it ever been exercised by the sovereign in the manner now contemplated, namely, by in one day dispensing with the services of scores of officers on the grounds of their misconduct or inefficiency, having the day before accepted the services of those very officers, and they, not having between the two days been charged with any offence or shown any grounds for being judged inefficient. Next, compulsory retirement is a punishment of a very grave and severe nature, it involves the depriving an officer of the means of obtaining a livelihood, consequently the ruin of him and his family ; and on an officer of the Hon. East India Company's Service, it also involves the depriving of him, and the transfer to Government of the benefits of large sums of money, which the Government has *compelled* him to invest in the Military Fund for the benefit of his family. As a punitory measure, compulsory retirement on the order of a Secretary of State appears to be illegal under the preamble to Act 35 Vic. c. 3, an Act for punishing mutiny and desertion in Her Majesty's Service, which clearly and distinctly rules that no soldier can in time of peace be punished in any manner save by judgment of his peers, that is, by the sentence of a court-martial, and then only in accordance with the known and established laws of the realm. Even by a court-martial an officer can only be punished according to known and established laws, but this order of the Secretary of State for India would exercise a power greater than that possessed by a court-martial, for, according to law, a court-martial has not the power of punishing for an offence for which the offender has already been punished ; whereas this order distinctly avows that the officer is to be punished with compulsory retirement for misconduct for which he has already been punished by the loss of his appointment. Moreover, a soldier cannot be punished for an offence which has been condoned by the offender being permitted, by competent authority, to perform military duty subsequent to its commission. And this order compelling an employed officer to retire on account of an offence committed at any anterior date is a punishment for an offence which has been condoned. But if this compulsory retirement is adjudged on the grounds of mental or physical incapacity, then being adjudged by the simple *fiat* of the Secretary of State for India, it is in contravention of Act 21 and 22 Victoria, chapter 106, and Act 23 and 24 Victoria, chapter 100, under which an officer of the late Hon. East India Company's Service cannot be pronounced physically or mentally unfit for the Service except in manner provided in General Order of the Government of India No. 819 of 1857, paragraphs 6 and 7, namely, by being brought before a medical committee, and being reported on thereby as to the fact of his incapacity or [illegible] to the unbounded right and privilege of an officer of the Hon. East India Company's Service not to be pronounced physically or mentally incapacitated till proved to be so, in the manner above provided, and that right and privilege affecting his retiring pension has been guaranteed by the Acts above referred to.

As the case at present stands, paragraph 3 of General Order No. 707, which treats of unemployed officers only, is sought to be made applicable to employed officers, an application which is not only a travesty of language and facts, but is directly opposite to the meaning of the terms "doing general duty" and "unemployed" as put on them by the Secretary of State for India. Such an application of such an order would be too absurd to think of, had it not been actually sought to be made. Next, it is impossible, except by a special Act of Parliament, to force into retirement the officers to whom the order of compulsory retirement has been given. Such an order would be too clearly a violation of the Statute Laws of England, which provide that no British subject shall be punished except by the judgment of his peers,—and cannot twice punished for the same offence ; it would also be a violation of the rules and conditions of Her Majesty's and the late Hon. East India Company's Service. It is impossible to imagine that the Government would willingly commit injustice ; the measures referred to must have been adopted through a misapprehension of the legal bearings of the case, and it is to be hoped that the Government will retrace its steps before putting the officers concerned to all the expense and inconvenience which must otherwise ensue.

TRUTH.

AFFIRMATION OF THE CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF PESTONJEE DINSHAW AND SUCCARAM RAGHOBA.

YESTERDAY forenoon Apollo Street and the interior of the High Court were crowded with natives of every description who were anxious to hear the judgment in this now famous appeal case. The excitement was manifested everywhere, and we believe that betting was common enough even within the precincts of the High Court. The Parsee community were, so far as we could judge, confident that their compatriot would be released, and in that belief betted enthusiastically in favour of the conviction being quashed. Pestonjee and Succaram were brought into the dock punctually at eleven o'clock. The convicted solicitor did not look so buoyant as his countrymen around him, who were scanning his appearance and criticising every movement that he made. But the case was different with his wrinkled little colleague, Succaram, who looked at the mingled crowd of European gentlemen and natives who filled the passage on the left of the Court—at the great array of barristers and solicitors who were seated round the table beneath the judgment bench—and at the packed mass of Banias, Hindoos, white-hatted Parsee priests, Parsees of every denomination, and Eurasians, who stood behind the strong wooden railing that had been erected to the right of the Court—with a smile on his face, as if he felt pleased that he was at that moment one of the chief attractions in Bombay. We never remember seeing such an excited scene before in a Court of Justice in this city. Not only was the vast number of people extraordinary, but the hum and buzz that prevailed from the moment that the prisoners entered the Court till the five Judges took their seats resembled a diminutive tempest, despite the efforts of the Court officers to maintain silence. Pestonjee's chances were discussed on every side, and if the practical issue, so far as individuals were concerned, was not a bet, it was at all events an augmentation to the noise. At half-past eleven, Sir Michael Westropp, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Melvill, and Mr. Justice Gibbs entered the Court. Amid dead silence, Mr. Macpherson, the Clerk of the Court, announced that judgment was about to be delivered in the Queen against Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba, and then His Lordship, the Chief Justice, delivered the following judgment on behalf of himself and his brother Judges :—

At the first Criminal Sessions held for the Town and Island of Bombay in the present year 1873, Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba were charged as follows : "FIRST—That they, the said Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba, heretofore, to wit, on the eleventh day of December, in the Christian year 1872, at Bombay, did instigate one Kakeesha Illahibux to murder one Nicholas DeGa, and did thereby abet the commission of an offence punishable with death, against the Acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity." "Second—That they, the said Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, did instigate one Kakeesha Illahibux to murder one Rose Mary DeGa, and did thereby abet the commission of an offence punishable with death, against the Acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity." Upon those charges the prisoners were tried by Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury, and, being found guilty of both charges by the jury, were respectively sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. The case came before a Full Court of five judges upon a certificate of Hon. M.'s Advocate-General, given under the 26th clause of the Letters Patent of 1865, establishing, or perhaps we should rather say continuing, the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. That certificate, after reciting the charges, proceeded thus :—"And whereas the said Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba were respectively found guilty by the said jury upon the said charges, and were thereupon severally sentenced by the said Mr. Justice Bayley to rigorous imprisonment for the term of seven years, and whereas *it has been represented* to me that the said Justice did direct the said jury with regard to the said charges that evidence of a simple intention to kill, without reference to the means to be employed to cause death, was sufficient in law to warrant the conviction of the said Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba upon the said charge, and whereas it may be doubtful whether the said direction of the said Justice to the said jury was warranted in law : now I, Andrew Richard Scoble, Her Majesty's Advocate-General at Bombay, do under and by virtue of the powers to me entrusted by the Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay, bearing date the 28th day of December 1865, hereby certify that in my judgment the said point of law, *so alleged to have been decided* by the said Mr. Justice Bayley, namely, that evidence of a simple intention to kill without reference to the means to be employed to cause death is sufficient in law to warrant a conviction of abetment of murder, should be further considered by the High Court." The representation on which that certificate was given was contained in the concluding passage in a certificate of counsel for the prisoners, which appears to have contained other matters with reference to which, however, the Advocate-General has not certified any point for the consideration of this Court. With those matters, therefore, we are not concerned. It will be observed that the Advocate-General was careful, in the manner in which he worded his certificate, not to bind himself to the accuracy of the representation made to him that the judge did direct the jury that evidence of a simple intention to kill, without reference to the means to be employed to cause death, was sufficient in law to warrant the conviction of Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba upon the charges. The learned Advocate-General, in opening the case to this Court, informed us that he did not understand the learned judge to have given any such direction to the jury. The learned judge also informed us that he did not instruct the jury, and in the summary (which he has furnished to us and to the learned counsel at both sides) of the remarks upon the case which he did address to the jury there is not a trace of any such direction. The statement of the judge who presides at a trial, whether it be in a criminal or a civil case, is conclusive. Neither the affidavits of bystanders, nor of jurors, nor the notes of counsel, nor of short hand writers, are admissible to controvert the notes or statement of the judge. *Rex v. Grant*, (5 B., and Ad. 1081, 1087 S. C., 3 Nev., and M. 146) ; *Everest v. Youells*, (4 B. and Ad. 683, 684) ; *Gibbs v. Pike*, (9 M. and W. 351), and *Regina v. Aaron Mettor*, (27 L. J., N. S. 121, Mag. Ca.) Coleridge, J., at p. 131, says—"I apprehend that we are bound to give credence to the statement of the judge, and to take what the judge so states incontrovertibly to be the fact. It is suggested that this is not a record, but we have no more the power of contradicting the statement of a learned judge reserved for our consideration, than we have the power of contradicting any allegation upon a record." And Martin B. (p. 137) says—"We must consider the statement of the judge as absolute verity, and we ought to take his statement precisely as a record, and act on it in the same manner as on a record of Court, which, of itself, imports absolute verity." The learned judge informs us that what occurred was this—At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Anstey, for the defence, asked the learned judge whether, in his opinion, there was any case to go to the jury, and he replied that he thought that there certainly was. Thereupon Mr. Anstey, on behalf of the prisoner Pestonjee Dinshaw, addressed the jury upon the law and the facts, and in the course of that address contended that there was not any evidence of an instigation to murder in any other manner than by sorcery, witchcraft, or other supernatural means, and that such an instigation was not an abetment within the Penal Code, inasmuch as it was impossible to perpetrate murder by any such means. Subsequently, but before the learned judge addressed the jury, Mr. Inverarity, who was junior counsel with Mr. Anstey, and in his temporary absence, asked the judge to reserve, under the 25th clause of the Letters Patent of 1865, as a point for the determination of the Full Court, the question "whether instigation to murder by sorcery constituted any offence at law ?" and the learned judge declined to do so, saying that he did not think that there was at present (then) any question of law to be reserved. Mr. Merriott, who was of counsel with Mr Budrodeen Tyabjee for Succaram Raghoba, in addressing the jury, also contended that the instigation to murder by supernatural means alone could not constitute an offence within the Penal Code, and that the evidence did not show an instigation to murder by any other means, and expressed to the jury a hope that the learned judge would put three questions to the jury—1, Whether there was a real intention that the DeGas should be murdered ? 2, Whether that intention was that they should be murdered by supernatural means ? 3, Whether it was intended by the prisoners that the murder should be by any material means ? The learned judge, at the close of Mr. Marriott's address, charged the jury. We shall presently refer to what he said. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. Mr. Marriott then moved in arrest of judgment, on the ground that both counts in the indictment (or rather charges, as they have been styled since Act XIII. of 1865,) which abolished grand juries in the presidency towns,) were insufficient in law, because it was not alleged in them that the offence, viz. the murder, alleged to have been abetted, was not committed. The learned judge refused to arrest the judgment, and then passed sentence upon the prisoners. The representation, on which the Advocate-General's certificate was grounded, that the judge had instructed the jury that evidence of a simple intention to kill, without reference to the means to be employed, was sufficient in law to warrant a conviction, being, as, on the information of the learned judge, we were bound to assume, contrary to the fact, and the certificate of the Advocate-General, therefore, unsustainable in fact, the case must have ended there, had not the Advocate-General, on the suggestion of the Court, amended his certificate so as to render it more conformable to the circumstances of the case as stated by the learned judge. We must not for a moment be understood as impeaching the *bona fides* of the counsel for the prisoners in certifying as they did to the Advocate-General. Three of these learned counsel were present when the judge summed up—Mr. Anstey being absent. Nothing is more common than for men honestly to differ in their recollections as to what occurs in Court or at a public or private meeting. We had not long ago a striking specimen of such discrepancies in the suit of *The Bank of Bombay v. The Oriental Bank*, in which men of undeniable honour and veracity gave widely varying narratives of the proceedings at the meeting at which a loan of 25 lacs was agreed to be made to Premchund Roychund. The law has made the judge the final authority as to what takes place before him at a trial, and that authority this Court must recognise. The Court, however, thought it desirable, and suggested to the learned Advocate-General, that he should amend his certificate, in order that such of the facts, stated by the learned judge to have occurred, as it was alleged on behalf of the prisoners, amounted to a misdirection on the part of the judge to the jury, should be brought before this Court. Where points of law are reserved under the English Stat. 11 & 12 Vic., c. 78, the Court for Crown Cases Reserved expects the case to be submitted in a complete form, and will ordinarily refuse to send back a case to the judge who reserved the points for amendment—*Reg. v. Holloway*, (1 Denison C.C. 370). Sometimes however it will do so, not on the application of counsel, but if, on the argument, the case appears to have been imperfectly stated.—*Reg. v. Hilton* (Bell C.C. 20.) If counsel should think that a material point has been omitted it has been considered to have been proper for him to communicate with the judge who reserved the case, and suggest any amendment that in his opinion may be necessary.—*Reg. v. Smith* (14 Jur. 92.—4 Cox, C.C. 42.—8 Den., C.C. 570.) The Advocate-General gracefully and promptly yielded to the suggestion,—for it was no more,—of this Court, which had neither the intention nor the right to dictate to him in the matter. (See the remarks of Sir R. Couch in *Reg v. Dyal Jairaz*, (3 Bombay H. C. R. 22, Cr. Ca.) And in making that suggestion we did not commit ourselves to any final expression of opinion as to whether it would be possible, consistently with the actual circumstances of the case, for the Advocate-General so to amend his certificate as to satisfy the requirements of the 26th clause of the Letters Patent of 1865. The certificate of the Advocate-General, as amended, after stating the charges, conviction and sentences as before, proceeds as follows :—"And whereas it has been *represented to me* that the said Justice did, in the presence and hearing of the jury, refuse to reserve for the opinion of the said High Court the point of law following, that is to say, 'whether instigation to murder by means of sorcery is an offence or not' and did not instruct the jury in his summing up that instigation to murder by means of sorcery was not an offence, but, on the contrary, did tell the jury, and did say in their presence and hearing, that there was no point of law in the case to be reserved for the opinion of the said High Court ; and whereas *it has been further represented to me*, on behalf of the said Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba, that the said rulings and proceedings of the said Justice constitute error in the decision of a point or points of law ; and whereas in my judgment it is material that the point or points of law *so alleged* to have been decided by the said Justice should be further considered by the High Court." The allegation, in that certificate, that the judge, in the presence and hearing of the jury, refused to reserve the point of law therein mentioned, more certainly, when taken alone, states more than is rightly argued to be error on that it was competently a matter of discretion with the learned judge whether he should reserve for this Court any point of law. The 25th clause of the Letters Patent of 1865 is this—"And we do further ordain that there shall be no appeal to the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay from any sentence or order passed or made in any criminal trial before the Court of Original Criminal Jurisdiction which may be constituted by one or more judges of the said High Court. But it shall be at *the discretion of any such Court* to reserve any point or points of law for the opinion of the said High Court." The exercise of the discretion of the judge is not a matter reviewable under sec. 26 of the Letters Patent.—*Reg. v Dayat Jairaz*, (per Couch, C. J., 3 Bom. H. C Rep. 28, Cr. Ca.) The certificate then continues to state, as represented to the Advocate-General, that the judge "did not instruct the jury, in his summing up, that instigation to murder by means of sorcery was not an offence, but on the contrary did tell the jury, and did say, in their presence and hearing, that there was no point of law in the case to be reserved for the opinion of the said High Court." The first part of this allegation, viz. that the judge "did not instruct," &c, is an averment of an omission, and no more, on the part of the learned judge. It simply puts forth a non-direction by him, not a misdirection. Here it will be proper to refer to some of the principal authorities relating to this point. They are for the most part cases decided on bills of exceptions. It is true that a bill of exceptions will not lie in any criminal case, whether of felony or of misdemeanour ; This is because civil causes only are within the statute of Westminster, the 2nd. (*Lord Hayes and Rice* (3 Jo. and Lat. 568) *Sir Harry Vane's case* (2 Harg. State Trials 450) ; *Rex v. O'Donnel* (1 Hud. and Br. 439) ; *Rex v. Alice Dearsley* (7 C. 505, 509, S. C., 1 Lar. N. S. 373) ; *Reg v. P. Bellaire*, (1 F. and F. 218, and 3 Russ. Cr. by Greaves 212.) But in England, the judge who presided at the trial was of opinion that an illegality had occurred in it, he might formerly in his discretion forbear to pass sentence, or respite the judgment until the opinions of the fifteen judges were obtained. For this course was substituted the right to reserve questions of law under the stat. 11 and 12 Vic., c. 78, which, to a considerable extent, resembles the provision made in the 25th clause of the Letters Patent, which has been already mentioned. To the 26th clause, empowering the Advocate-General to certify a question of law, there is not any corresponding section in the stat. 11 and 12 Vic., c. 78. The power under the statute 11 and 12 Vic., c. 78, and under the Letters Patent, to reserve questions of law is, in criminal cases, to a considerable extent analogous to the mode of raising questions of law in civil causes by a bill of exceptions. In *M'Alpine v. Mangnall*, (3 C. B. Rep. 496) counsel for the defendants in error said that the bill of exceptions did not, as it ought to do, show how the Lord Chief Justice did direct the jury : it merely stated that he declined to direct them in a particular way, and counsel for the plaintiff in error, in reply, said, that a refusal on the part of a judge to direct in a way in which he is bound in point of law to direct, is a misdirection. But Baron Parke said—"That which you complain of here is a non-direction, which clearly cannot be made the subject of a bill of exceptions ;" and finally, in giving judgment, said—"It is misdirection and not non-direction that is the proper subject of a bill of exceptions." In *Anderson v. Fitzgerald* (4 Ho. of Lords cases, p. 484), Mr. Baron Parke, in giving the unanimous opinion of the English judges, said—"With respect to the second question proposed by your Lordships, we answer, that the exceptions, on the issue joined on the second and third pleas, are not sustained, and that on a formal ground. The bill of exceptions should have stated what directions the judge gave, as it is misdirection not non-direction which is the proper subject of a bill of exceptions." In *Gregory v. Cotterell* (Exchequer Chamber in Error from the Court of Q. B., 2 Jurs. N. S., p. 16), the third exception was "that evidence of the practice at the offices of the sheriff's officers and of the officer's clerks ought not to have been admitted, and that the judge ought to have directed the jury to disregard it;" and it was held "that evidence of the

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

THE Committee resumed to-day (Mr. Ayrton, again in the chair).

Sir Charles Trevelyan was further examined.

In reply to the Chairman,

The witness said that representation should be commensurate with taxation. First of all there should be provincial councils at the chief seats of the eight local administrations; then there should be zillah or county councils; and, lastly, there should be town and village municipalities. It was necessary to work up towards a system of election which would be a gradual process. Both by ancient habit and organisation the people are in a state of preparedness for this. Successions of conquerors had swept over the soil, but left the village communities intact. These communities, like their own cusack glass, stuck to the soil and could not be uprooted from it. The natives are not deficient in public spirit, and remains of tanks are to be found all over the country, which was a proof of the interest they took in such affairs. If the Councils were merely consultative, they never could be emancipated from the influence of Europeans. One advantage of making the Councils elective would be the training up of the natives to self-government, which was the main end and object of our rule in India. I think the provincial Councils should be enlarged, so as to make them contain representative of every district in the presidency; and knowledge or intelligence should be regarded as subordinate to the possession by the person selected of the confidence of the district. The question of paying the native members of the Council of India has been discussed; perhaps they should be paid when they wanted payment or if they were not men of fortune, and the same remark applies to the native members of the provincial Councils. I have no fear of the native members not speaking out their opinions; in fact, in Calcutta they are apt to speak out their opinions too freely. With reference to local taxation by the provincial Governments, I think that the consent of the Supreme Government should be required for all new taxation to be imposed on a district: I would not, however, state the Supreme Government should have the right to interfere until the question had been fully discussed by the local Government.

Have you considered the effect on the people, and on their views of the Government, of the Provincial Government imposing a tax, and then the Supreme Government annulling the tax?—I have no fear of the consequence.

Then you would wish the initiative of taxation to remain with the executive Government?—Yes; no individual member of the Council should have the right of proposing any new tax; that should come from the executive. The delegation to the provincial Governments of the right of making Budgets would effect this great reform; as the accountant officers would be returned to the control of the local Government, so would the Public Works officers entirely, and we should have at last disinterested the practical engineer from under the mountain of useless, mischievous, and expensive officialism in the Public Works Department. Another great advantage arising from my views being given effect to would be that the Supreme Government would become detached from its connection with the Presidency, and would select the best men from every part of India, and there would be an end of the mischievous plan of selecting one presidency to govern another. On the question of taxation, I would advocate the right of India to raise her revenue in the manner most convenient to herself, and that we should not do in the case of India what we would never think of doing in the case of Australia or Canada. As to the bearing of the system of direct and indirect taxation on the mind of the natives, they understand indirect taxation, which is in accordance with their habits; and do not understand direct taxation, which is odious to them. A tax on professions and trades I would regard as direct: but, nevertheless, is suited to municipal taxation, because there the people have their affairs in their own hands. The natives are not even afraid of the income-tax, if they are allowed to levy it themselves; and in many places of Bengal it is levied in a rough way by the heads of a village meeting together, and seeing how much money they required for local purposes and levying so much against those who, they thought, were able to pay it. But an income-tax levied in the English manner, especially upon a people who were not bound up with the Government, was unsuited for the country, and it was also unsuited from the low state of morality among the people; for every rupee taken by an income-tax and going direct into the public exchequer, twenty are taken out of the pockets of the people and go into those of the collectors. The usual argument against the abolition of the income-tax is that the rich would go scot-free while the poor were taxed, but the answer to that was that India is a poor country, and the rich were 150,000 perhaps in 150 millions; and, besides, it was not true because the rich man used consumable articles, and had many dependents whom he had to support. The people who had to pay it could not be placed beyond the reach of oppression; and the European officers, such as a Commissioner or Collector or Assistant Collector of a district, could not possess such a knowledge of the state and incomes of families of the many hundreds of flourishing villages as would enable them to preserve them from oppression. I think the income-tax is a severe trial to the morality of all public officers except the highest.

The Chairman—Will you now explain your views of indirect taxation as raised in India?—Yes. First, with reference to the duty on salt, that duty has a bad name arising from a fallacy. It is popularly assumed that because it is a tax on salt, there must be a diminution of the quantity of salt consumed. But salt is the last thing that a native will economise in. He will say he will give up anything but salt, and the proportion of the tax is small as compared with the income of the most ordinary labourer. A number of circumstances have combined to reduce the price of salt, such as the abolition of the Bengal monopoly, the extension of railway communication, &c. There is, however, an inveterate prejudice in English minds against this tax, but the feeling in India is quite as strong in favour of it. Next, with reference to the tax on excise and drugs, the educated and intelligent natives in India approve of it, but it is not so popular with the poorer natives. Next, with reference to the duty on stamps and connexion with the administration of justice, I think that tax should be taken off as soon as possible, and the administration of justice should be thrown open to all.

The Chairman—Is it your opinion that law should be administered free?—Yes, they pay for it in the general taxation.

With reference to opium, I do not consider it a tax at all, except so far as it diminishes the profits which are otherwise to be derived by the landowner. The result of my observations on the opium revenue is that, though it is very variable in the course of years, it is as thoroughly to be depended on as the tax on spirits. As to customs duties, I would call attention to their total inadequacy. During the last ten years the trade of India has nearly doubled, but the customs duties are actually £1,130,000 less. I think that the £2,400,000 levied under the name of customs duties for the whole of India with a trade so enormous, is simply ridiculous. What is required for India is to give all possible encouragement to the trade in imports. India has a decided superiority in many articles, and these articles could easily bear an export duty without the trade suffering from them. Several millions were got annually from opium, which was entirely an export duty. Now, India had no monopoly of opium, it had only a superiority, but in jute it had a monopoly, and a duty of 3 or 5 per cent. will be placed on it. I would not, however, recommend a duty on cotton, because India is subjected to a sharp competition from America. The best mercantile opinion in India is in favour of a duty on exports. It is a political prejudice of the present day, the objection to export duties as export duties.

By Mr. Grant Duff—How would you carry out the scrutiny you suggested into the lavish expenditure by native magnates to influence English opinions in England, which scrutiny would be a good thing if it could be carried out?—I did not originally suggest this, it was put to me, and I assented to it, and I think it would be a most desirable thing, for it is a matter fraught with danger.

You also referred to the large attendance in Parliament when the questions affecting native magnates came before Parliament, and to the small attendance on Indian Budget nights and the like?—I may explain that I did not mean to go beyond these three facts; first, that large sums had been appropriated by the exchequer of these Indian magnates under the head of agencies in England; second, that the attendance in Parliament is, as you state, large on nights when questions affecting Indian magnates is concerned; third, that it is small on budget nights—and these three facts must be put together.

Mr. Grant Duff—I will now read you a translation of a letter written originally in Oordoo by certain persons in London to a great native chief in India, and I am going to ask you whether it is not lamentable that such things should be circulated in India, and whether you can suggest any other way better than publicity for stopping such things. Mr. Grant Duff then read a letter, stating that the writers had access to the public offices for the purpose of obtaining correct information on any matters they wished; that their relations with people of rank were such as to enable them to influence public opinion; that they could advocate any case whatever; and, in short, that they were able to corrupt English public men. The letter stated that due secrecy would be observed in every case, and every precaution would be used on the conduct of cases entrusted to them; but it was of the utmost importance that all cases entrusted to them should be accompanied with hoodees from as many native chiefs as possible.

Mr. Fawcett—What names are attached to the letter?

The room was cleared for ten minutes, and on the re-admission of the public, no further reference was made to the names.

Sir C. Trevelyan replied to the question which had been put to him before the room was cleared, that every case of malversation should be sifted to the bottom; also the expenditure of £30,000 from the exchequer of Mysore for agents in this country.

Mr. Grant Duff put a series of questions to shake Sir Charles' evidence as to the influence of outside opinion on the Secretary of State and his Council, and to show that the Council had not fulfilled the functions expected of it. The witness, however, adhered to his evidence, and said that if the expectations which were formed of it by those who created it were compared with what it had done, it would be seen that the expectations had not been realised.

Mr. Grant Duff next put a series of questions on the Sultan's ball, to show that in the days of the old Company they spent on an average £2,000 a year on dinners, but the witness said that the dinners were on a most frugal scale. He did not think the Sultan's ball was wrong; but the ugly thing in connection with it was that while the Indian Government entertained the Sultan so munificently, the English Government did nothing, and it looked as if the English Government shirked out of it or entertained him with other people's money.

There were no further points of importance, and the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY.

A LIBRARY has recently been established at Gogo.

THE children of the David Sassoon's Benevolent Institute passed an agreeable evening at the Exhibition on Sunday last.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-seven European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

POLICE COURTS.—Owing to the Police Courts being under repairs, the Senior Magistrate adjourned the Court yesterday at half-past two. Business will be resumed to-day.

A LIBRARY AT DAHODE.—The other day a library was opened at Dahode in the presence of Messrs. Propert, West, Macott, Porteus, and several native gentlemen of the place.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF AHMEDABAD.—The *Ahmedabad Summachar* states that Mr. F. D. Melvill, District Judge of Ahmedabad, intends shortly to proceed to England on two years' leave.

THE MOHURRUM AT NOWASREE.—The *Surya Prakash* states that a scuffle ensued amongst some of the Mahomedans of Nowsaree on the tuboot day, and that one of them was dangerously hurt.

We to learn that Mr. Thomas Ormiston has withdrawn his resignation of the Presidentship of the Mechanics' Institute, the directors having removed the building in accordance with the terms of the lease.

A NOTED THIEF.—A Mahomedan named Fuckroodeen Cassum, a noted thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a sheet belonging to one Ismael Khurmesa.

AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE.—A man named Rama Sadoo reported to the Executive Police on Sunday that his wife, about eleven years of age, with a quantity of ornaments on her person, had absconded from Bombay without his permission.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Bhagree, woman. The jury came to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Shaik Adam was charged with assaulting one Mahomed Hoossein. Defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 10, or, in default, to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment.

SURAT SMALL CAUSES COURT.—We mentioned the other day that the Nazir of the Surat Small Causes Court had petitioned Government against the Judge of the Court. We now learn that the dispute between the Nazir and the Judge has been amicably settled.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—A Musselman named Esmael Mahomed was yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with using abusive and threatening language to a native, with a view to provoke a breach of the peace. He was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Goanese named Caitan Lobo was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing a silver waist chain and a gold neck ornament, belonging to Antone De Souza. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FRAUD ON THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—A Gujerat paper states that about twenty-four employes of the Ahmedabad Municipality have been suspended for defrauding the Corporation in a large sum of money. The accused are shortly to be tried before the full-power magistrate of the place.

A CASE UNDER THE VAGRANCY ACT.—John Scott, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Constable Maynard, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse under the Vagrancy Act.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 330 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 117 were under sentences from the High Court, 181 from the Magistrates of Police, 27 from Military Courts Martial, and 5 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 254 were natives and the remaining 76 were Europeans.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A KARKOON.—Kasidas, a karkoon in the Small Causes Court of Surat, who was charged with committing a theft of stamps, was tried before Mr. Jugjeevundas Koosbaldas, full power Magistrate of Surat, and on conviction was sentenced to a month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo named Jotee Topajee, a suspicious character, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment, for having in his possession four pairs of shoes, reasonably suspected of being stolen, or fraudulently obtained.

MILITARY CHANGES IN POONA.—On Saturday morning the band of the 1st Grenadiers played Commandant Colonel R. M. Johnstone to the Poona Railway station. Several of the officers of his Regiment were present, and when the train began to move, hearty cheers were given for Colonel and Mrs. Johnstone and children. Colonel and Mrs. Johnstone left Bombay yesterday in the s.s. Neera. Colonel Scott is Colonel Johnstone's successor.

AN ATTEMPT TO CAUSE MISCHIEF BY FIRE.—On Saturday night last, whilst the workmen employed in the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills at Tardeo were leaving the premises, it was discovered that some oily waste was on fire in the throstle department. On examining the waste, a partly burned match was found amongst it. It then was suspected that an attempt had been made to cause mischief to set the mills on fire. Eighteen persons were given in charge of the police. The case has been handed over to Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ally, the head of the detective police, to sift the truth of the matter.

THE INDIAN PATRIOTS.—It has been at last decided that Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Dadabhoy Nowrojee will proceed to England by the first mail next month, to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee. We cannot help thinking that for all the purposes required, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee would have sufficed, and the additional expense might have been saved. There are some people who talk for ever without throwing light on the subject they seek to advocate—these ought to learn in silence.—*Deccan Herald.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE POSEIDON, 528 tons, Captain C. H. Moller, will sail to-day in ballast for Galle.

THE SHIP MELICETE, 1,132 tons, Captain J. Dunn, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool (November 9th) with a cargo of 1,132 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. MATHEW CAY, 869 tons, Captain G. Bradley, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,654½ bales cotton, 270 bales wool, 397½ ewts linseed, 180 ewts coir yarn, 206 ewts hemp, 260 ewts horns, 1,350 ewts galls, and sundries.

THE SHIP JOHN ADAMSON, 1,091 tons, Captain J. S. Gaine, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 7,466 bales cotton, 220 bales wool, 1,272 ewts galls, 76½ ewts coffee, 455 ewts hemp, 274½ ewts coir yarn, and sundries.

HER MAJESTY'S DALHOUSIE, 1,066 tons, Captain W. Warner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Vingorla (March 21st), with the following passengers:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Lee-Warner, Private Secretary, Major B. Deane, Military Secretary, Captain Jervoise, Aide-de-Camp, Surgeon Watling, Mr. Gonne, Secretary to Government, and establishment.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. E. Barnard, Lieut. Tieran, Major Galbraith, Dr. and Mrs. Sharpe, Mr. G. J. Quanbrough, Inspector Burrett, and fifty-three deck passengers from different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ARABIA, 671 tons, Captain John Lang, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Coast and Calcutta with the following cargo:—From Calcutta—2,374 bags sugar, 8 bags long-pepper, 680 bags rice, 2 cases tobacco, 15 cases arrow-root, 2 cases flower-oil, 100 bags salt, 2 cases soap and tobacco, 9 robbins coffee, and 13 bags tobacco-leaves. From Gopalpore—1 case ivoryware. From Coconada—27 cases cheroots. From Madras—27 bales twist, 3 cases indigo, and 32 packages furniture. From Pondicherry—3 cases cigars. From Colombo—1 box coffee and 1 package sundries. From Tuticorin—30 packages coffee, 8 packages cloth, and 13 bundles sharkfins. From Alleppey—1 box iron pump. From Cochin—12 bales hides and 21 bundles fishmaws. From Calicut—1 package sample, 1 bundle silver, and 1 tin silver and gold coins. From Tellicherry—7 bags cowries, 36 bundles and 1 box cardamoms, 17 robbins fins, 3 robbins fishmaws, and 16 robbins sharkfins. From Cannanore—663 robbins pepper and birds' feather. From Mangalore—1 case books, 1 case cotton goods, 2 packages sandalwood oil, 5 bags cardamoms, 9 bags nuts and shells, and 9 bags fishmaws. From Compta—168 bags pepper, 128 bags betelnuts, 10 bags seeds, 4 bags cassi buds, 6 cases rampulry buds, and other packages for transhipment to different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		MARCH.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
8 42 m	2 9	Tuesday..... 25	2 39 m	2 3
9 39 a	5 9		2 57 a	5 5
9 45 m	4 2	Wednesday ... 26	3 8 m	4 0
10 21 a	6 8		3 55 a	6 2
10 36 m	5 7	Thursday 27	4 35 m	5 8
10 56 a	7 3		4 42 a	6 7
11 20 m	6 9	Friday 28	5 9 m	7 1
11 30 a	7 6		5 24 a	6 9
.....	.....	Saturday 29	5 47 m	8 1
0 3 a	7 6		6 3 a	8 1
0 4 m	7 3	Sunday 30	6 23 m	8 6
0 44 a	7 7		6 46 a	5 11
0 43 m	6 9	Monday..... 31	7 1 m	8 5
1 25 a	7 2		7 24 a	5 0

Moon—New, 29th, 5h 44m. a.m.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, 2,894 tons, Captain J. M. Rogers, sailed yesterday for England with the English Mail, general cargo, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Lawry and friend, Mr. J. W. Carly, Mr. Baily, and Captain Hodgson.

For Brindisi—Mr. G. C. Donaldson.

For Venice—Major Galbraith, and Mr. G Smyth.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Major Smith, and Mr. A. J. Dunlop.

For Aden—Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw, and Mrs. Merwanjee and friend.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. L Reid, Commissioner of Customs, we see that during the month of February last, 38,425,004 lbs. (98,148 bales), of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,14,48,475, were shipped from the Port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports; 31,916,488 lbs., valued at Rs. 95,62,499, were shipped to Liverpool; 99,668 lbs., valued at Rs. 31,045, to London; 58,800 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 19,250, to Marseilles; 591,136 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,86,200, to Havre; 3,562,580 lbs., valued at Rs. 10,23,795, to Trieste; 705,656 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,04,190, to Genoa; 509,208 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,44,265, to Venice; 497,840 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,53,300, to Odessa; 438,648 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,18,500, to Honukong; 12 320 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,500, to Zanzibar; 32,480 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,900, to Muscat; and 280 lbs., valued at Rs. 30, to Lingah.

BOMBAY UNITED S. & W. COMPANY'S REPORT.

On the 27th ultimo I had not the least idea that I should have to write to a public journal. For this the Chairman of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company must thank himself.

"It would have been better for the chairman, when he once permitted me to speak in the meeting on the 27th ultimo, to hear what I had to say, and if I was wrong in my remarks, he or some of his friends should have contradicted my statements, and thereby settled this future writing; but instead of following this simple course, he tried his best to lower me before the meeting by saying I was determined to abuse them. Shame!

Really, I do not understand by what pre-science the chairman knew that I went there only to abuse them! I must say that he made a great mistake in this, as I only wanted to give a hint to the chairman and to the shareholders present about the commission; and if they would have followed my humble advice, I have no doubt every one would have gone home blessing the chairman "wishing him long life and prosperity" for his generosity; but when he and his friends treated me so unjustly, I am obliged (in chairman's own words) to abuse the doings of the shareholders of this company, and hope you will be good enough to give this letter a little corner in your paper.

On the 5th day of December 1870, a meeting of the above company was held in the Girgaum Mills, where thirty gentlemen holding 423 shares: out of these five gentlemen came there with the proxy for 287 more shares of this company, and in the meeting a letter was read by the then chairman, Mr. H. Manisty received from the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, to the address of the direct ors (I don't know the purport of this letter, as without paying I cannot get a copy). After this the following resolution was moved by Mr. H. Manisty, and seconded by Kessowjee Naique,—"That the present chairman for life of the directors of the Bombay United S. and W. Company shall be, and is hereby also appointed, managing director of the company for life; and shall, under the direction of the board, supervise and direct the general business of the company and the sale of the produce of the Mill; and shall receive, from the 1st day of January 1871, as remuneration, one quarter of an anna per lb. on all yarns and cloths sold by the company."

This resolution was opposed by Messrs. Shamrao Pandoorang and Byramjee Pestonjee Awasia—"1st, that the proposed appointment of the present chairman as manager, or managing director for life, is illegal and void; 2nd, that this appointment as such, if not illegal, is inexpedient;" but unfortunately the original proposition was carried by a majority of 613 votes against 97 votes of Messrs. Shamrao Pandoorung and Byramjee Pestonjee Awasia.

The annexed is the list of the shareholders on the 5th day of December 1870, 27th day of February 1873, and 5th day of March 1873. From this the public would see that the 613 successful voters of the bond like resolution of the 5th day of December 1870 are gradually diminishing, and this their rash act our present shareholders suffer.

Now I, in the name of justice, ask each and all the shareholders who voted for the resolution, what right they had to vote for a thing which concerned the future shareholders?

Where are Messrs. H. Manisty and Kessowjee Naique, who proposed and seconded the slavery bond, and what reason would they assign for ceasing their connection with the company by selling off their shares?

Can any of the shareholders who were present on the 5th December 1870 explain to me what was the necessity of appointing a life manager and coaxing him to receive a life commission?

What good has the chairman done for the shareholders that he was entitled to a life commission? and very heavy too.

The following is a short history (statement) of the above Mill from 1870 to 1872:—

	31st December 1872	30th June 1872	31st December 1871	30th June 1871	31st December 1870	30th June 1870	
Half-year ending.							
Net Profit during the Half-year.	15,706 10 4	.....	.....	68,984 1 11	89,868 3 5	.....	Rs. a. p.
Balance carried down from the profit-and-loss Half-year.	.....	.....	17,042 12 10	28,311 9 11	13,470 0 0	13,498 7 0	Rs. a. p.
Net loss during the Half-year.	35,979 10 11	34,025 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. a. p.
Reserved Fund during the Half-year.	.....	.....	91,579 5 3	91,564 13 8	74,090 15 11	73,449 14 9	Rs. a. p.
Dividend paid during the Half-year.	.....	.....	.....	30,755 0 0	.....	.....	Rs. a. p.
Commission paid during the year 1870.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,153 10 10	1,983 6 9	Rs. a. p.
Commission paid during the year 1871 and 1872.	11,491 14 1	.....	11,566 0 8	11,075 6 11	.....	.....	Rs. a. p.

* Written off to Reserved Fund Account.

Would the chairman allow himself to give such a heavy commission to any other party and sit quiet if he had not received any interests for his 151 shares for a whole year? I say, why should he care for the poor shareholders so long as he could get for himself Rs. 152 for each of his shares, or, in all, Rs. 23,037-14-9 for one year, whereas none of the shareholders got even a farthing.

Is there no Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce to break this yoke of slavery, or can I not call on the public journalists to expose such doings to prevent other people following the same course? Cannot our kind Government take up the matter and stop giving a power to a majority and votes in such cases (appointing any one for life) to enslave others?—I am, &c.,

COWASJEE MEHERWANJEE HATTYDAROO.

Bombay, 20th March.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN AT BANGALORE.—The case of the Mahomedan for murderously assaulting a soldier during the Moharrum was brought up before the Cantonment Magistrate, Bangalore, on Friday. The soldier, though present in Court, was unable to speak from sheer weakness, and the case was consequently postponed till Monday.

SERIOUS CASH ROBBERY AT DEHRA DOON.—A robbery has just occurred at Dehra Doon. A gentleman occupying a tent temporarily within cantonments lost a cash box stated to contain about Rs. 7,000 in cash and notes. The police are making enquiries into the matter, and though the thieves may be apprehended, it is doubtful whether the whole of the money will be recovered.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO DR. CASWEL AND CAPTAIN BROWN.—We are grieved to learn of the deaths, under most distressing circumstances, of Doctor Caswell and Captain Brown of the Artillery, both of which gentlemen were killed yesterday by an explosion, particulars of which have not transpired as yet. The melancholy affair took place on the frontier of Sind.—*Sindian,* March 19.

DISPUTING THE MUNICIPAL TAX ON THE MADRAS PIER.—At the Town Police Court, the case in which the Municipality had been called upon to show cause why the Madras Pier should not be exempted from municipal tax, was called on for hearing on Wednesday afternoon, before Mr. T. G. Clarke, the Senior Magistrate, and Mr. R. P. Campbell. Mr. Ranganatha Row, the Deputy Collector, appeared in person for the prosecution Mr. G. Branson, for the Municipality, applied for an adjournment, which, after m sou s to.

PLEADERS' FEES IN SIND.—We learn that Captain Grant forwarded a circular to the pleaders practising in the District Court, regarding the proposed scale of fees payable to pleaders in civil suits for their information and report. The District Court pleaders accordingly convened a meeting in their office, in the rooms of the Court House, at the instance of Mr. E. Leggett, when the gentlemen present expressed their satisfaction with the introduction of the proposed rules and the cancelling of the existing ones. We understand that the former are more favourable to the legal profession than the latter.—*Ib.*

A SKETCH OF THE LONDON FISH MARKET.

From a sketch of the London Fish Market in Cassel's Magazine we take two anecdotes. There was a man, dead many years ago:—

Who did an excellent business in the heart of the city, and whom I've seen sell a turbot two or three times over. He'd have some fine showfish laid out on his head—marble slabs had not come in then—when up would step a customer, a regular screw, perhaps; one who never felt satisfied unless he thought you were losing money by him.

"Will that turbot do for ten, Mr. Finny?" says he, dropping his eyes upon the best in the whole lot.

"It will, Sir," was the reply, "a perfect beauty it is too."

"What's the price?"

"A guinea, Sir."

"A guinea!" exclaimed the gentleman; "I'll give you three crowns for it, and not a penny over."

"Cost more money at market, Sir," says Finny.

"Ah, you buy your fish too dear. I can get served elsewhere."

After a little haggling they would come to terms, whereupon Finny would pass the fish inside to his blockman with, "Here, chyike this, Bill!" The innocent buyer, supposing "chyiking" to be some particular method of cleaning and trimming, went on his way chuckling over his bargain. But no sooner was he out of sight than the blockman, having substituted an inferior article, returned the fish actually bought and sold to the lead, that the work of seduction might if possible be repeated. One day a custom er of his kind, who on several occasions had found his fish upon coming to table scarcely of as flattering an appearance as he had thought when making his selection, called and bought after his usual manner, but when the seller was about handing it inside, with the customary "Chyike this, Bill!" his arm was arrested by the hand of the purchaser. "No, thank you, Mr. Finny," said he with great coolness, "No, thank you, we'll not have this, chyiked, if you please, for I invariably find that the fish sadly deteriorates under the treatment. My servant is here and will take it just as it is."

The second is even better:—

I remember one time, it had been blowing hard for several weeks on and off, and there was hardly a dish of fish to be got for love or money. Having little to do, a foreman at one of the shops here, named Tom Round, got hold of a turbot with hardly an ounce of flesh upon it, a mere skin indeed, and amused himself by trying to sell it. But it was no go, and no wonder. The thing had been kicking about the shop for nearly a week, and had had several very narrow escapes of the refuse-basket. Directly anybody took it up, being about as limp as a shirt-collar in a shower of rain, its want of flesh was at once detected. Well, what does Mr. Tom do but cut a long stick into a skewer, and thrust it into the nape of the fish's neck, and so right along his backbone down to the beginning of his tail. It was now as stiff as if it had not been out of the water twenty-four hours. Then he gets a great wallet of wet paper, makes a pad upon the board, and throws the turbot on it. It was a great success—the creature looked as plump as a bun. It lay there an hour or two, and a great deal of chaff had been fired over it, when behold you, along comes an old gentleman in nankeens, buff waistcoat, and blue coat with gilt buttons. He stops and eyes the deceitful one with quite a pleasant smile.

"How are turbots to-day?" says he.

"Very scarce indeed, Sir," is the answer; "that one is seventeen and six."

"Is there enough fish there for eight?" says the gentleman.

"All depends upon what sort of feeders they are," replied Tom, hardly able to contain himself, or keep his countenance; "at all events I can tell you one thing—you won't find its equal in the trade."

"Will you bate a half-crown?" says old nankeens.

"Half-crown, Sir!" exclaims Tom," no, Sir; I don't mind knocking off the odd sixpence."

"Very well, I'll have it," says the other.

Tom durstn't give it to any of the men to clean. He did that himself, popped it into a basket, a porter was called, the customer paid his money and departed, and Tom shut up the shop and departed too.

Three days afterwards, judge Mr. Tom's horror, on suddenly discovering himself face to face with that self-same gentleman. There was a gravity in the old chap's look that boded ill to the salesman. To use the rascal's own expression, he felt as if he should have liked the earth to open and swallow him up.

"I believe," said the old gentleman, fixing a keen and steady eye on the culprit, "you are the person of whom I purchased a turbot one day this week!"

Round's heart thumped heavily against his side. He felt the blood mount to his cheek. There was no escape.

"It might have been my mate, Sir," replied he; "we're very much alike."

"No, you are the man, I'm certain."

"Well, Sir," stammered the conscience-stricken one, "I can't say. You see, Sir, I see, Sir, so many people in a day, Sir, but if it was me, Sir, I hope the fish ate well, Sir, though it can't be always depended upon this time of the year, Sir."

"As regards the fish, what there was of it," resumed the customer, "ate well enough, but it was remarkably poor, and no wonder, for we found the cause of its want of substance on its coming to table.

Tom felt a great sense of relief at this, but his eyes nearly started out of his head with astonishment as the other continued—

"At some time that poor creature had swallowed a piece of stick, which had forced its way right down beside the spinal column to its very tail. Its sufferings must have been intense. However the thing could have lived at all, I cannot think. It is a remarkable fact in the natural history of fishes. The stick I have taken care of, and with its legend placed it in a cabinet of curiosities which I possess."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK, BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.
The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice...2½ per cent. per annum. | For amounts above
" 14 " " ...2½ " " " | Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
" 21 " " ...3 " " "
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1873.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. | RANGOON. | HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. | SHANGHAI.
AKYAB. | BATAVIA. | HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bomb